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A List of Birds Observed in Cochise County, Arizona

BY WILFRED H. OSGOOD

(Concluded)

Spizella breweri. Brewer Sparrow. Found in company with the preceding species but in fewer numbers.

Junco hyemalis. Slate-colored Junco. One specimen was shot in the corral Dec. 30, being the only Junco seen in the valley. On February 3, in the Dragoon mountains I took another with sides slightly pinkish.

Junco mearnsi. Pink-sided Junco. Common in winter in all the mountainous country.

Junco connectens. Shufeldt Junco. Abundant. Flocks of several species were always seen in the Dragoons in winter.

Junco caniceps. Gray-headed Junco. Found with the preceding but not quite so common.

Amphispiza bilineata. Black-throated Sparrow. First taken April 28 after which it rapidly became the most common bird of the mesquite district. I found a half-dozen of their nests containing sets of three eggs each May 20. Nests were placed in small mesquites from 4 to 20 inches from the ground.

Amphispiza belli nevadensis. Sage Sparrow. The sage sparrow was very common during the winter months. Seen in flocks about the leafless mesquites till about the middle of March when it was replaced by *Amphispiza bilineata*.

Aimophila ruficeps scotti. Boucard Sparrow. One was seen April 18. I stood within six feet of it as it skipped through a mesquite but I had no gun and could not secure it.

Melospiza melodia montana. Mountain Song Sparrow. One taken at Sulphur Spring March 16.

Melospiza lincolni. Lincoln Finch. One taken at Sulphur Spring March 16. No others were seen.

Pipilo maculatus megalonyx. Spurred Towhee. A fairly common resident in the Dragoon and Chiricahua mountains.

Pipilo fuscus mesoleucus. Canyon Towhee. Common in the mountains. Eggs far advanced in incubation were found May 1.

Oreospiza chlorura. Green-tailed Towhee. Very common in the Dragoon mountains about May 1. Seen also in the valley where the first specimen was taken April 23.

Zamelodia melanocephala. Black-headed Grosbeak. A few stopped in the cottonwoods May 18 and others were seen in the Dragoon mountains later.

Guiraca caerulea lazula. Western Blue Grosbeak. Seen only in the Chiricahua mountains.

Calamospiza melanocorys. Lark Bunting. Several flocks wandered about the valley and occasionally appeared about the ranch where I secured a number of specimens.

Piranga ludoviciana. Western Tanager. First taken May 18; afterwards seen sparingly among the mesquites near the house at Allaire's.

Piranga hepatica. Hepatic Tanager. Taken in the Dragoon mountains May 4.

Piranga rubra cooperi. Cooper Tanager. A young male taken May 18 was the only one seen.

Tachycineta bicolor. White-bellied Swallow. Found in numbers in the Dragoon mountains May 4. No specimens taken.

Stelgidopteryx serripennis. Rough-winged Swallow. Several swallows supposed to be this species were seen April 8.

Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides. White-rumped Shrike. Abundant; frequently seen perched on the topmost twig of a mesquite. Several sets of five eggs were taken in April from nests a few feet above the ground in mesquite and catclaw bushes.

Vireo gilvus. Warbling Vireo. Quite common after May 3 when the first was taken.

Helminthophila celata lutescens. Lutescent Warbler. One taken in the Dragoon mountains May 4.

Dendroica auduboni. Audubon Warbler. Seen occasionally through the winter and spring. Several were taken.

Dendroica nigrescens. Black-throated Gray-Warbler. Several were seen in the cottonwoods near the ranch, April 15. Later they were seen in the brush and May 4 a number were taken in the Dragoon mountains.

Dendroica townsendi. Townsend Warbler. Five specimens were taken in the Dragoon mountains May 4.

Dendroica occidentalis. Hermit Warbler. Taken in the Dragoon mountains May 4.

Geothlypis tolmiei. MacGillivray Warbler. Taken near the house at Allaire's May 3. Later it became common in the brush and in the Dragoon mountains where several were taken.

Geothlypis trichas occidentalis. Western Yellowthroat. One taken March 16, occasionally seen later.

Wilsonia pusilla pileolata. Pileolated Warbler. Seen in the cottonwoods near the house April 15. Later it became the most common warbler.

Anthus pensilvanicus. American Pipit. One was taken at Sulphur Spring March 16 and on my next visit, March 23, quite a number were seen.

Oroscoptes montanus. Sage Thrasher. The sage thrasher was not uncommon through the month of April but previous to that time it was rarely seen.

Mimus polyglottos leucopterus. Mockingbird. The song of the mockingbird was first heard on the morning of April 15. From that time on it was a source of constant pleasure.

Toxostoma bendirei. Bendire Thrasher. One taken April 8 and one April 17 were the only specimens seen.

Toxostoma crissale. Crissal Thrasher. Quite common. I found a nest April 3 containing two rotten eggs, at which I was surprised, as I had thought it too early for eggs. Three days later on the 6th, however, I shot a young bird just able to fly which confirmed the suspicions aroused on the 3d. Fresh eggs were taken after this, April 8, 11, 15 and 20.

Heleodytes brunneicapillus. Cactus Wren. A pair reared a brood of young in a nest placed in a hole in the corner of an old house. These were the only cactus wrens seen though quite a number of their conspicuous nests were noticed in the chollas and mesquites.

Salpinctes obsoletus. Rock Wren. A single specimen was taken near the house at Allaire's April 23, being the only one seen in the valley. In the Dragoon mountains, they were abundant in suitable places.

Thryomanes bewicki bairdi. Baird Wren. Quite common.

Troglodytes aedon aztecus. Western House Wren. Rather rare; a few were seen but none taken.

Cistothorus palustris plesius. Western Marsh Wren. Taken at Sulphur Spring March 16 at which time they were abundant.

Sitta carolinensis aculeata. Slender-billed Nuthatch. Abundant in the the mountains, but none seen in the valley.

Parus wollweberi. Bridled Titmouse. Common resident in the mountains where they frequent the oak woods. Many were taken in the Dragoon and Chiricahua mountains.

Psaltiriparus plumbeus. Lead-colored Tit. Very common in the Dragoon mountains where it was generally seen with the preceding species.

Regulus sp. Kinglet. A few females were seen in the Dragoon and Chiricahua mountains.

Polioptila cærulea obscura. Western Gnatcatcher. First seen March 17; occasionally met with later.

Myadestes townsendi. Townsend Solitaire. Found in the Dragoon mountains in winter.

Hylocichla guttata auduboni. Audubon Hermit Thrush. One was taken in the Dragoon mountains April 14. A few others were seen on the same date.

Merula migratoria propinqua. Western Robin. Common in the Dragoon mountains.

Sialia mexicana bairdi. Chestnut-backed Bluebird. Common but less so than the following species, with which it was associated.

Sialia arctica. Mountain Bluebird. In winter large flocks were seen in the mountains and occasionally in the valley.

Notes on the Texan Jay

BY HOWARD LACEY

ON buying a small ranch in Kerr county, Texas, in the summer of 1882, and stocking it with a few cows and other domestic animals, I began to spend my spare time in studying the habits of the wild creatures that I met, and at first gave nearly all my attention to the birds of the neighborhood. Not finding anyone else who took much interest in such things, I bought Coues' Key to North American Birds, and with this and a shot gun I by degrees learned the names of most of the birds that I saw as I rode about the range. I dislike having to use the gun, so I made a point of making a rough skin (a very rough one indeed at first) of everything that I shot and could not identify.

In 1893 I was fortunate enough to make the acquaintance of the "professor" who was then living in San Antonio, with whom I have since taken many pleasant little excursions, and between us we got to be on familiar terms with most of our bird neighbors. One of the birds that I could not place was our common jay, now known as the Texan jay (*Aphelocoma texana*).

In December, 1894, when deer hunting on the head of the Nueces river, I shot and skinned one of these birds and sent it to the professor. He sent it on, I believe, to the late Captain Bendire, and it is now the type of the species. In